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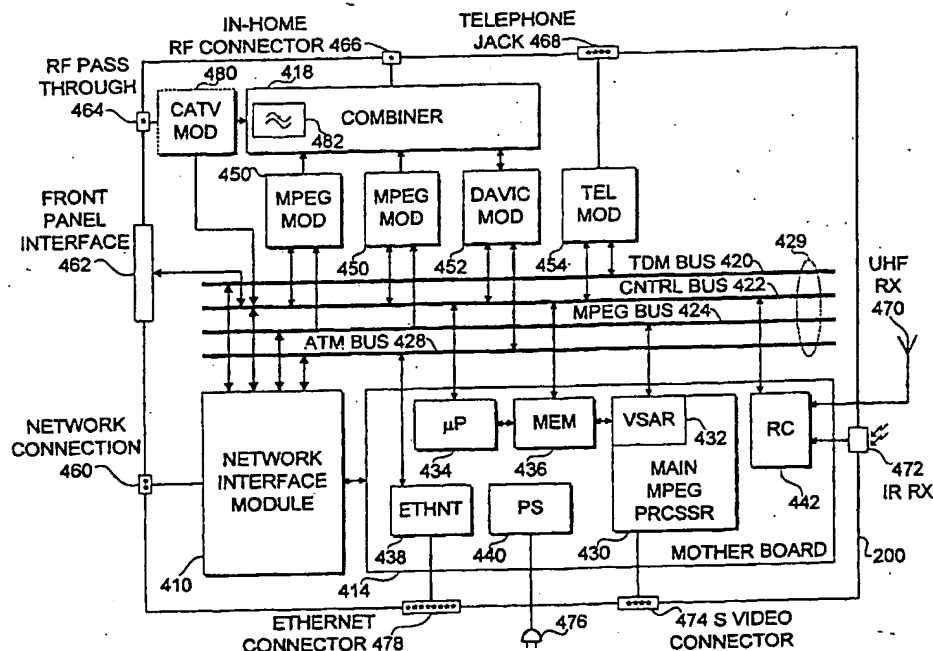
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(54) Title: VIDEO, DATA AND TELEPHONY GATEWAY



## (57) Abstract

A residential gateway (200) for grounding video, data, and telephony services is disclosed. The gateway (200) has an MPEG bus (424) connected from a network interface module (410) to first and second video processors (450). A microprocessor (434) controls the first and second video processors by sending control signals across a control bus (422).

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**TITLE**

*Video, data and telephony gateway*

**Field of the Invention**

5       The present invention relates to an apparatus for the distribution of video, data and telephony and other telecommunications services within a residence.

**Background of the Invention**

10       Advances in the field of telecommunications allow large amounts of digital information to be delivered to residences. Inside the residence, devices will be connected to the network by twisted wire pairs which provide telephone services today, or by coaxial cable similar to that used by  
15 cable operators to provide cable TV services.

      Because the majority of new video services will be digital, and because existing televisions are analog, there is a requirement for a device which converts the digital signals supplied by the network to analog signals compatible  
20 with existing televisions. Presently available television set-tops can perform this function, but are expensive. Many homes have more than one television, and will therefore require multiple television set-tops to receive digital programming at each location within the home.

25       A centrally located device can provide connectivity to the digital network as well as providing digital to analog conversion, but methods of distributing the signals around the home are required. In addition, methods of communicating with the centralized device from the different  
30 locations in the home are required.

      It is also desirable to have data and telephony services in the home, and it is likely that these services will be required in more than one location in the home. In addition, there may be the need for communicating between  
35 devices in the home.

For the foregoing reasons, there is a need for a centralized unit in the home which can provide video, data, and telephony services, and methods for communicating with the centralized unit from different locations within the home.

### Summary Of The Invention

In a preferred embodiment a centrally located gateway provides analog video services by receiving a digital data stream from a fiber-to-the-curb access system, and directing packets containing video signals to one or more digital video decompression processors. The video decompression processors generate analog video signals which are transmitted to televisions as S-video signals, or modulated onto carriers to produce broadcast type signals compatible with standard televisions.

In a preferred embodiment, the analog video signals which were generated from the digital network are combined with off-air or cable-TV broadcast signals for transmission to the televisions in the residence using a splitter and in-home coaxial cable wiring. The digitally originated signals are modulated onto unused television channels. A low pass filter can be used to insure that the off-air or CATV signal has unused channels in the UHF spectrum.

Return signaling from the televisions in the gateway is provided for by use of wireless remote controls which signal back to the gateway for channel changes and other video signal controls.

In a preferred embodiment an optional module can be inserted into the gateway to provide a standard signal for devices in the residence which are designed to be connected directly to the FTTC access system with coaxial drop cables.

A CATV module can be inserted and provides for the mapping of television channels from a CATV network or antenna for off-air broadcasts to a channel for transmission over the in-home coaxial network. By using the CATV module

it is possible to map signals to new channels as well as equalizing signal levels to that there are no large signal differences between the signal levels from the CATV network or antenna and the gateway.

5       An optional module can be inserted to provide telephony services from the gateway.

      Data services can be provided from the gateway, and an Ethernet port is used to connect data devices such as computers to the gateway.

10       In an alternate embodiment a centralized gateway is connected to televisions in the residence by point-to-point coaxial wiring. A main video decompression processor receives video packets and constructs multiple analog video channels. The multiple analog video channels are made  
15 available to inserted modules in the gateway through the use of analog video buses. Inserted video modules are used to modulate the video signals onto a channel which can be received by a television connected to the video module by point-to-point coaxial cable wiring.

20       In an alternate embodiment signaling from the remote locations in the home to the gateway is accomplished by use of an infrared transmitter and receiver. The receiver receives the infrared signals from the hand-held remote control and signals back the gateway via the in-home coaxial  
25 cable wiring. The infrared receiver can also be integrated into the television.

      In an alternate embodiment the CATV module provides for the mapping of television channels from a CATV network or antenna for off-air broadcasts to a channel for transmission  
30 to an individual television. The CATV module places the analog television signal onto an analog video bus. Any one of the inserted TV modules can receive the signal from the bus and transmit that signal to a particular television.

      These and other features and objects of the invention  
35 will be more fully understood from the following detailed

description of the preferred embodiments which should be read in light of the accompanying drawings.

#### Brief Description Of The Drawings

5       The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form a part of the specification, illustrate the embodiments of the present invention and, together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

10       In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a fiber-to-the-curb access system with coaxial drop cables;

FIG. 2 illustrates a fiber-to-the-curb access system with a gateway used in the residence for the distribution of  
15 video, data and telephony signals;

FIG. 3 illustrates a fiber-to-the-curb access system with twisted wire pair drop cable to a residence having a gateway;

FIG. 4 illustrates an architecture for a video, data  
20 and telephony gateway which uses point-to-multipoint in-home coaxial wiring;

FIG. 5 illustrates a wireless method of signaling from remote locations in a home to a gateway;

FIG. 6 illustrates an architecture for a video, data  
25 and telephony gateway which uses point-to-point in-home coaxial wiring;

FIG. 7 illustrates a method for signaling from remote locations in the home to the gateway using the in-home coaxial wiring.

**Detailed Description  
Of The Preferred Embodiment**

In describing a preferred embodiment of the invention  
5 illustrated in the drawings, specific terminology will be  
used for the sake of clarity. However, the invention is not  
intended to be limited to the specific terms so selected,  
and it is to be understood that each specific term includes  
all technical equivalents which operate in a similar manner  
10 to accomplish a similar purpose.

With reference to the drawings, in general, and FIGS. 1  
through 7 in particular, the apparatus of the present  
invention is disclosed.

15 **Contents**

**I. Fiber-to-the-curb networks**

**II. Gateway with point-to-multipoint in-home coaxial wiring**

**III. Gateway with point-to-point in-home coaxial wiring**

20

**I. Fiber-to-the-curb networks**

FIG. 1 illustrates a Fiber-to-the-Curb (FTTC) network  
in which various devices in the residence 190 are connected  
to the Public Switched Telecommunications Network (PSTN) 100  
25 or Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network 110. The  
devices in the residence 190 can include telephone 194,  
television (TV) 199 with a television set-top 198, computer  
with Network Interface Card (NIC) 191, and Premises  
Interface Device (PID) 196 connected to a telephone 194.

30 The FTTC network illustrated in FIG. 1 works by  
connecting a Host Digital Terminal 130 to the PSTN 100 and

ATM network 110. The PSTN-HDT interface 103 is specified by standards bodies, and in the US are specified by Bellcore specification TR-TSY-000008, TR-NWT-000057 or TR-NWT-000303. The HDT 130 can also receive special services signals from private or non-switched public networks. The physical interface to the PSTN is twisted wire pairs carrying DS-1 signals, or optical fibers carrying OC-3 optical signals.

The interface to the ATM network-HDT interface 113 can be realized using an OC-3 or OC-12c optical interfaces carrying ATM cells. In a preferred embodiment, HDT 100 has two OC-12c broadcast ports, which can only receive signals carrying ATM cells, and one OC-12c interactive port which can receive and transmit signals.

An element management system (EMS) 150 is connected to HDT 100 and is used to provision services and equipment on the FTTC network, in the central office where the HDT 100 is located, in the field, or in the residences. The EMS 150 is software based and can be run on a personal computer in which case it will support one HDT 100 and the associated access network equipment connected to it, or can be run on a workstation in which case multiple HDTs and access networks are supported.

Optical Network Units (ONUs) 140 are located in the serving area and are connected to HDT 130 via optical fiber 160. Digital signals in a Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH)-like format at a rate of 155 Mb/s are transmitted to and from each ONU 140 over optical fiber 160. In a preferred embodiment optical fiber 160 is a single-mode fiber and a dual wavelength transmission scheme is used to communicate between ONU 140 and HDT 130.

A Telephony Interface Unit (TIU) 145 in ONU 140 generates an analog Plain Old Telephony (POTs) signal which is transported to the residence 190 via a twisted wire pair drop cable 180. At the residence 190 a Network Interface Device (NID) 183 provides for high-voltage protection and serves as the interface and demarcation point between the



twisted wire pair drop cable 180 and the in-home twisted pair wiring 181. In a preferred embodiment TIU 145 generates POTS signals for six residences 190, each having a twisted wire pair drop cable 180 connected to ONU 140.

5 As shown in FIG. 1, a Broadband Interface Unit (BIU) 150 is located in ONU 140 and generates broadband signals which contain video, data and voice information. BIU 150 modulates data onto an RF carrier and transmits the data over a coaxial drop cable 170 to a splitter 177, and over  
10 in-home coaxial wiring 171 to the devices in the residence 190.

In a preferred embodiment 64 ONUs 140 are served by an HDT 130. Each ONU serves 8 residences 190. In an alternate embodiment, each ONU 140 serves 16 residences 190.

15 As shown in FIG. 1, each device connected to the in-home coaxial wiring 171 will require an interface sub-system which provides for the conversion of the signal from the format on the in-home coaxial wiring 171 to the service interface required by the device. The PID 194 extracts time  
20 division multiplexed information carried on the in-home coaxial wiring 171 and generates a telephone signal compatible with telephone 194. Similarly, the television set-top 198 converts digital video signals to analog signals compatible with TV 199. The NIC card generates a computer  
25 compatible signal.

FIG. 2 illustrates the use of a gateway 200 to generate signals compatible with the devices in the home, which are connected to the gateway 200 via in-home twisted pair wiring 181 or in-home coaxial cable wiring 210 and a splitter 177.  
30 The connection to the splitter is made using a gateway-splitter connection, which in a preferred embodiment is coaxial cable. A direct connection to a television can be made using a gateway-television connection 205, which in a preferred embodiment is a four conductor cable carrying an  
35 S-video signal.

FIG. 3 illustrates a FTTC network which relies on twisted wire pair drop cables 180 instead of coaxial drop cables 170. This embodiment is preferable when it is cost prohibitive to install coaxial drop cables from ONUs 140 to residences 190.

As shown in FIG. 3, a Universal Service Access Multiplexor (USAM) 340 is located in the serving area, and is connected to HDT 160 via optical fiber 160. An xDSL modem 350 provides for the transmission of high-speed digital data over the twisted wire pair drop cable 180 to and from residence 190. Traditional analog telephone signals are combined with the digital signals for transmission to the residence 190 and a NID/filter 360 is used to separate the analog telephone signal from the digital signals. The analog telephone signal is sent to telephone 194 over the in-home twisted pair wiring 181.

The digital signals pass through the NID/filter 360 to the gateway 200. The gateway serves as the interface to the devices in the residence 190 including the television 199, the computer 193, and additional telephone 194.

The central office configuration illustrated in FIG. 3 includes a Universal Service Access Multiplexor Central Office Terminal (USAM COT) 324 connected to HDT 130 via a USAM COT-HDT connection 325, which in a preferred embodiment is an STS3c signal transmitted over a twisted wire pair. The PSTN-USAM COT interface 303 is one of the Bellcore specified interfaces including TR-TSY-000008, TR-NWT-000057 or TR-NWT-000303.

A Channel Bank (CB) 322 is also used in the central office to connect specials networks 310, comprised of signals from special private or public networks, to the access system via the specials networks-CB interface 313. In a preferred embodiment, the CB-USAM connection 320 are DS1 signals over twisted wire pairs.

When used herein the term subscriber network refers in general to the connection between the ONU 240 and the

devices or gateway 200 in the residence 190 or the connection between USAM 340 and the devices or the gateway in the residence 190. The subscriber network may be comprised of coaxial cable and a splitter, twisted wire pairs, or any combination thereof.

Although FIG. 2 and FIG 3 illustrate the gateway 200 located inside the living area of residence 190, the gateway can be located in the basement, in the garage, in a wiring closet, on an outside wall of the residence 190, in the attic, or in any of the living spaces. For outside locations gateway 200 will require a hardened enclosure and components which work over a larger temperature range than those used for a gateway located inside the residence 190. Techniques for developing hardened enclosures and selecting temperature tolerant components are known to those skilled in the art.

## **II. Gateway with point-to-multipoint in-home coaxial wiring**

FIG. 4 illustrates a gateway 200 which can be used with point-to-multipoint in-home wiring such as that created by the gateway-splitter connection 210, the splitter 177, and in-home coaxial wiring 171, as illustrated in FIGs. 2 and 3.

Gateway 200 of FIG. 4 is comprised of a Network Interface Module (NIM) 410 which connects to the access network through network connection 460. The access network may have a coaxial drop cable 170 for digital services as illustrated in FIG. 2, or may have a twisted wire pair drop cable 180, as illustrated in FIG. 3. NIM 410 will contain the appropriate modem technology for the access network. In a preferred embodiment, different types of NIMs are utilized for access networks having coaxial drop cables than for access networks having only twisted wire pair drops.

NIM 410 interfaces to a mother board 414 which provides the basic functionality of gateway 200. Mother board 414 contains a microprocessor 434, memory 436, power supply 440 connected to an AC outlet via AC plug 476, a main MPEG

processor 430, an Ethernet block 438 which connects to an Ethernet connector 478, and a Remote control block 442.

Within the main MPEG processor 430 there is a Video Segmentation and Reassembly (VSAR) section 432 which  
5 constructs MPEG packets from an ATM stream received from NIM 410. VSAR section 432 can reduce jitter in MPEG packets which arises from transmission of those packets over the ATM network, as well as constructing a useable MPEG stream in spite of lost ATM cells which contain partial MPEG packets.

10 The main MPEG processor 430 has an interface to an S video connector 474 which provides connectivity for televisions having an S video port.

Remote control block 442 has an interface to an IR receiver 472 which can receive commands from a hand-held  
15 remote control which is operated within the vicinity of gateway 200. Remote control block 442 also has an interface to a UHF receive antenna 470 which can receive commands from hand-held wireless remotes used anywhere in residence 190.

A set of buses 429 is used to route information within  
20 gateway 200 and as illustrated in FIG. 4 includes a Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) bus 420, a control bus 422, a MPEG bus 424, and an ATM bus 428.

A number of optional modules can be inserted into gateway 200 including MPEG modules 450; a DAVIC module 452,  
25 and a telephony module 454. All of the optional modules are connected to the control bus 422 in addition to being connected to at least one other bus which provides those modules with the appropriate types of data for the services supported by the module.

30 The MPEG modules 450 provide for decompression of MPEG packets which are constructed by the VSAR section 432. The output of the MPEG module 450 is a signal which is compatible with present televisions, which in the US is the NTSC format. MPEG module 450 can modulate the decompressed  
35 analog format video signal onto an available channel for transmission to the televisions 199 in residence 190.

The DAVIC module 452 transmits and receives ATM cells to devices in residence 190 over the in-home coaxial wiring 171, in a format which is identical to that used by the access system with coaxial drop cables illustrated in FIG.

- 5 1. The advantage of using DAVIC module 452 is that gateway 200 is compatible with in-home devices which connect directly to the access system as shown in FIG. 1.

The MPEG modules 450 and the DAVIC module 452 are connected to combiner 418 which combines the RF signals from  
10 those modules, and can add other RF signals such as off-air broadcast television signals or Community Antenna Television (CATV) signals supplied by a cable television company. Signals from the antenna or cable system are coupled to the RF pass-through 464, which in a preferred embodiment is an  
15 F-connector. A low pass filter 482 is used in combiner 418 to insure that the frequencies used by MPEG modules 450 are available. The output of combiner 418 is connected to in-home RF connector 466, which in a preferred embodiment is an F-connector. The connection between the in-home RF  
20 connector 466 and splitter 177 is provided by the gateway-splitter connection 210, which in a preferred embodiment is a coaxial cable.

An optional CATV module 480 can be inserted into gateway 200 and allow for mapping of off-air or cable video  
25 channels from their original frequencies to new frequencies for in-home distribution. Remote control unit 442 can control the channel selection and mapping via control bus 422 which is connected to CATV module 480. Either a hand-held IR remote control or a wireless remote control can be  
30 used to change the channel mapping of CATV module 480.

The front panel interface 462 provides for connectivity between the front panel controls (buttons) and the microprocessor 434. Through the front panel control the user can make channel changes as well as changing the  
35 configuration of the channels transmitted on the in-home coaxial network.

Telephony module 454 transmits and receives information from TDM bus 420 and produces an analog telephone signal which is compatible with telephone 194. The interface for the telephone is telephone jack 468, which in a preferred embodiment is an RJ-11 jack.

FIG. 5 illustrates a method of controlling gateway 200 based on the use of a wireless remote 500 which transmits a UHF signal to the UHF receiver 470 illustrated in FIG. 4.

### III. Gateway with point-to-point in-home coaxial wiring

FIG. 6 illustrates a gateway 200 which can be used in homes where there is point-to-point in-home coaxial cable wiring, and where the gateway can be located near the point where the coaxial wiring originates.

The gateway 200 shown in FIG. 6 has an main MPEG processor 430 which is capable of decompressing multiple MPEG streams. In a preferred embodiment, main MPEG processor 430 can decompress three video streams simultaneously, and generates three S-video signals which are available on S-video bus 620. The TV modules 654 can receive any of the S-video signals from S-video bus 620, and modulate the video signal onto an appropriate channel for reception by a television which is connected to that TV module 654 via coaxial cable and TV connector 630.

An RF pass-through 464 and CATV module 480 are used to map off-air broadcast or CATV signals to S-video, which can subsequently be transmitted to any of the televisions connected to TV connectors 630 or S-video connector 474.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 6, control of the gateway 200 from locations in residence 190 is accomplished by means of return signals transmitted on the point-to-point in-home coaxial cable wiring. Return signals from remotes are received at TV connector 630, and a diplexor 640 is used to separate the return signals from the forward signals. The return signals from TV #1 are transmitted on TV1 return line 642 to remote control block 442, and return signals from TV

#2 are transmitted on TV2 return line 644 to remote control block 442.

FIG. 7 further illustrates a method of remote control using the coaxial cable return, in which an IR receiver 710 which is associated with a television 199 receives IR signals from an IR remote 700, and converts the optical signal to an electrical signal which is transmitted over the coaxial cable to the remote control block 442 of FIG. 6 via the diplexor 640 and TV1 return 642 or TV2 return 644. Only a simple signaling protocol between IR receiver 710 and the remote control block 442 is required, and the IR receiver functionality can be easily placed in the television 199.

Although this invention has been illustrated by reference to specific embodiments, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made which clearly fall within the scope of the invention.

The invention is intended to be protected broadly within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

### Claims

What is claimed is:

1. In a residential environment having at least two televisions in separate rooms, a method of distributing video signals from a residential gateway comprising the steps of:
  - a) receiving a digital video signal at said residential gateway;
  - b) constructing a series of MPEG video packets from said digital video signal;
  - c) transporting said series of MPEG video packets over a MPEG bus to a plurality of video decoders;
  - d) decoding said series of MPEG video packets at a first video decoder in said plurality of video decoders to produce a first analog television signal compatible with an analog television set;
  - e) decoding said series of MPEG video packets at a second video decoder in said plurality of video decoders to produce a second analog television signal compatible with an analog television set;
  - f) receiving channel change commands from a first remote control located near said first television wherein said channel change commands effect a change in the digital MPEG stream which is decoded and transmitted to said first analog television set; and
  - g) receiving channel change commands from a second remote control located near said second television wherein said channel change commands effect a change in the digital MPEG stream which is decoded and transmitted to said second analog television set.
2. The method described in claim 1 wherein channel change commands from said first remote control are received via an



infrared connection and wherein said channel change commands from said second remote control are received via an radio wave connection.

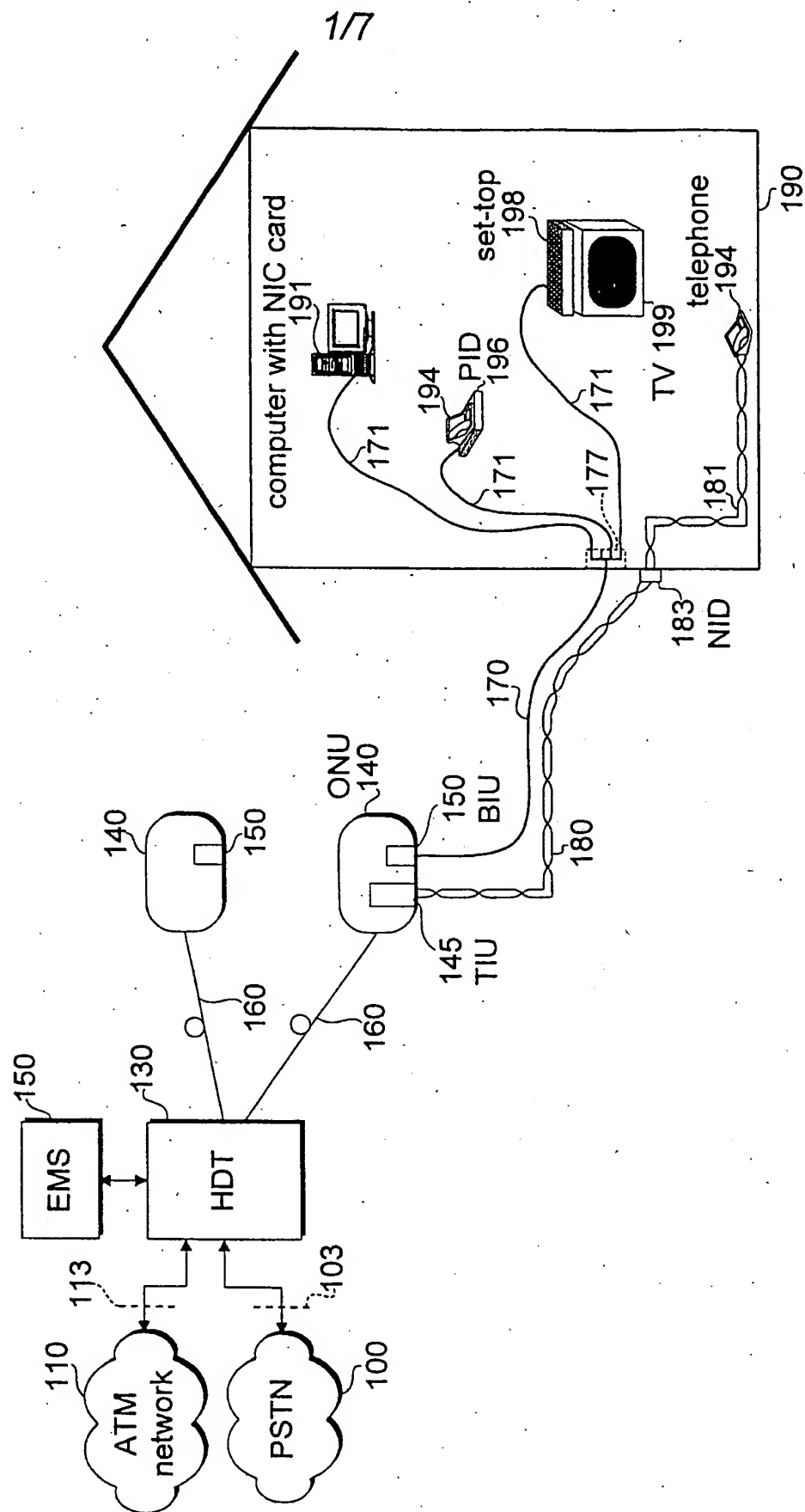
3. The method described in claim 1 wherein channel change commands from said first remote control are received via an infrared connection and wherein said channel change commands from said second remote control are received via a coaxial cable connection.

4. The method described in claim 1 wherein said second video decoder in said plurality of video decoders is an insertable card.

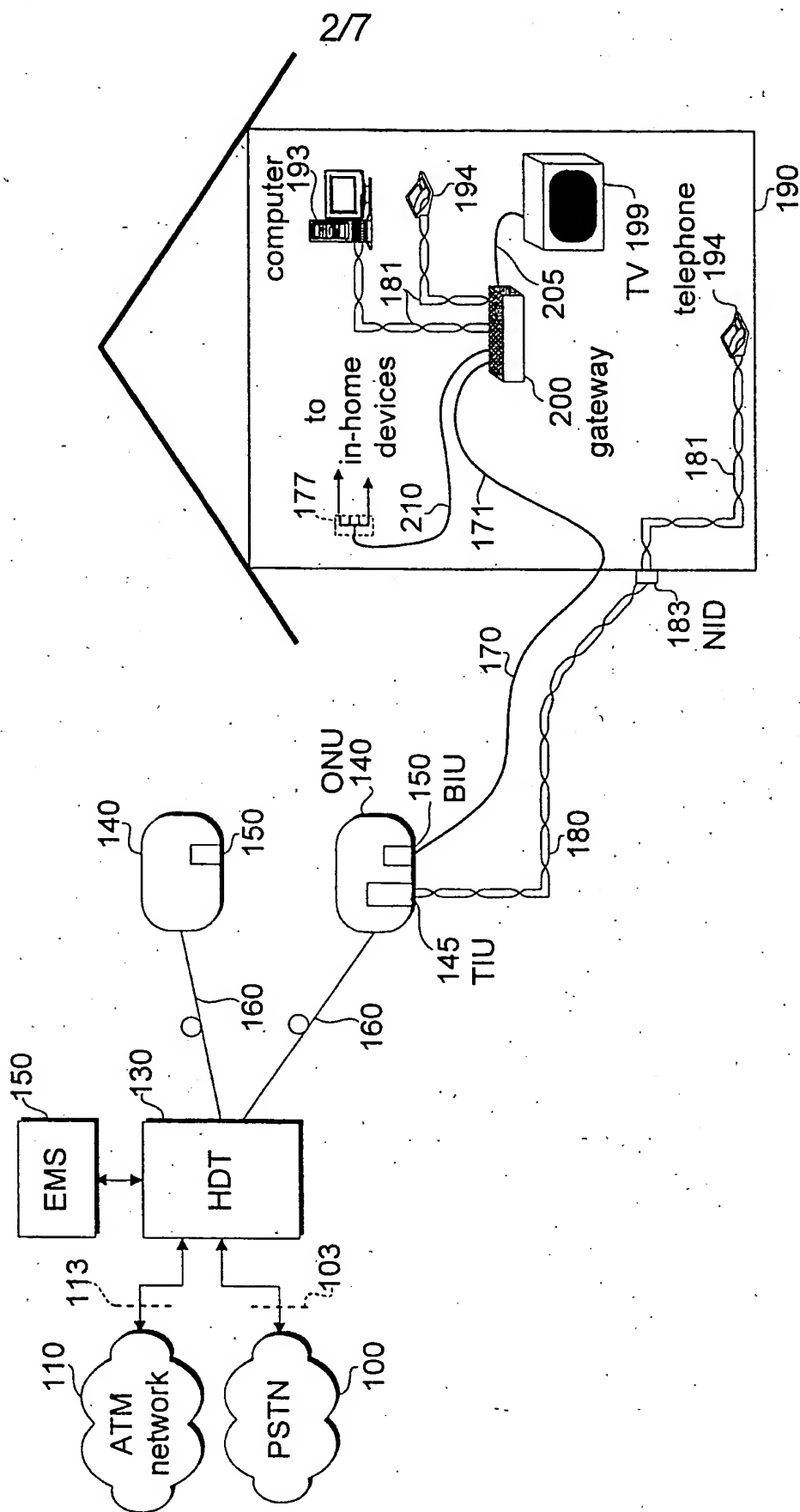
5. A residential gateway for distributing video signals to multiple rooms in a residential environment; said residential gateway comprising:

- a) microprocessor means for controlling said residential gateway;
- b) memory means connected to said microprocessor means;
- c) a network interface module for receiving signals from a telecommunications network;
- d) a first video processor for processing received MPEG video signals and creating an analog signal for a first television set;
- e) a second video processor for processing received MPEG video signals and creating an analog signal for a second television set;
- f) a control bus connected to said microprocessor means, said first video processor and said second video processor wherein control signals are sent between said microprocessor and said first video processor and between said microprocessor and said second video processor; and

- g) a MPEG bus wherein MPEG signals are transported from said network interface module to said first video processor and from said network interface module to said second video processor.
6. The residential described in claim 5 further comprising;
- a) an infrared receiver for receiving signals from a first remote control associated with said first television set wherein said signals are transported over said control bus within said residential gateway; and
  - b) a wireless receiver for receiving signals from a second remote control associated with said second television set wherein said signals are transported over said control bus within said residential gateway.
7. The residential described in claim 5 further comprising;
- a) an infrared receiver for receiving signals from a first remote control associated with said first television set wherein said signals are transported over said control bus within said residential gateway; and
  - b) a coaxial cable compatible receiver for receiving signals from a second remote control associated with said second television set wherein said signals are transported over said control bus within said residential gateway.



**FIG. 1**



**FIG. 2**

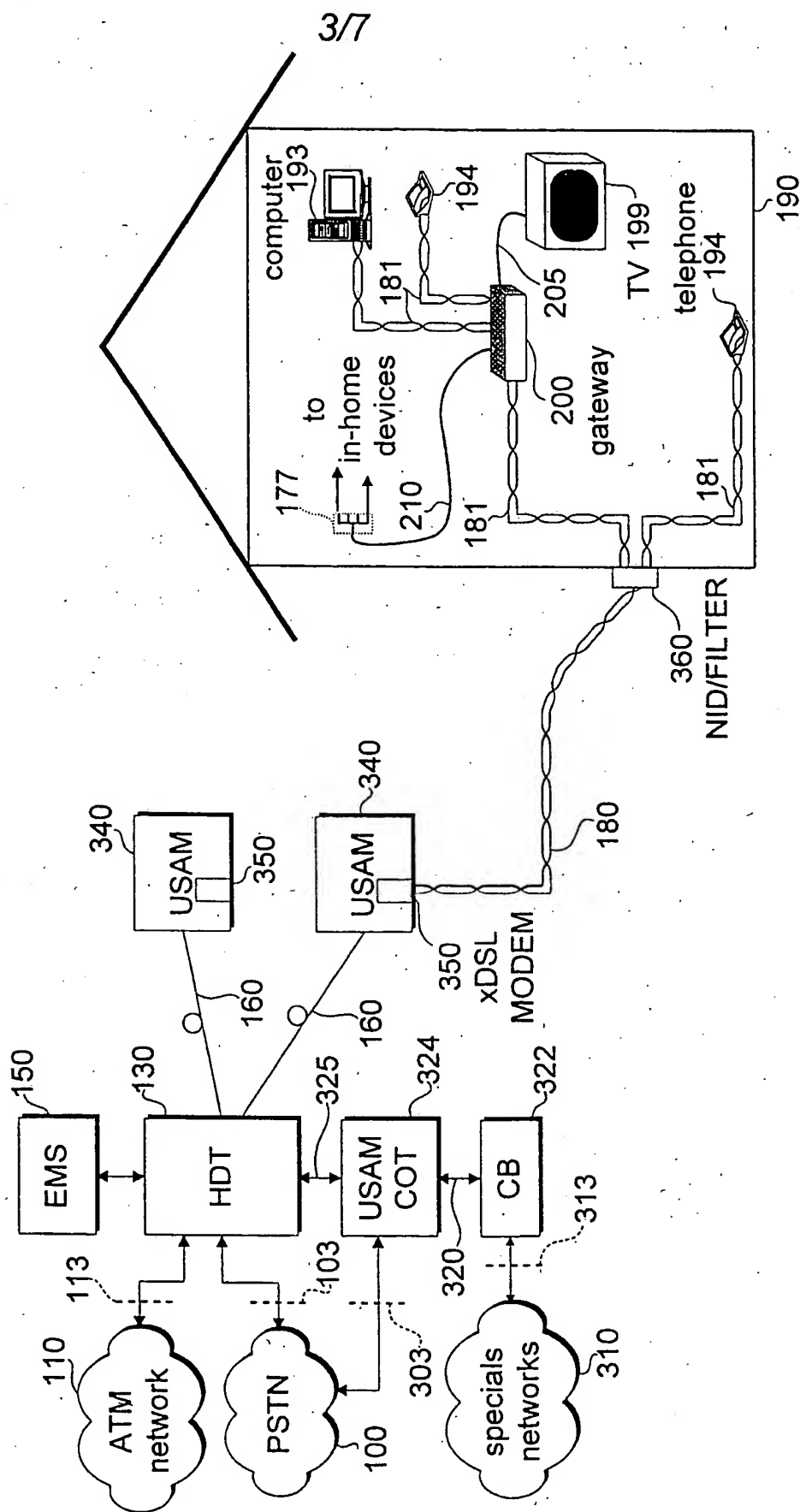


FIG. 3

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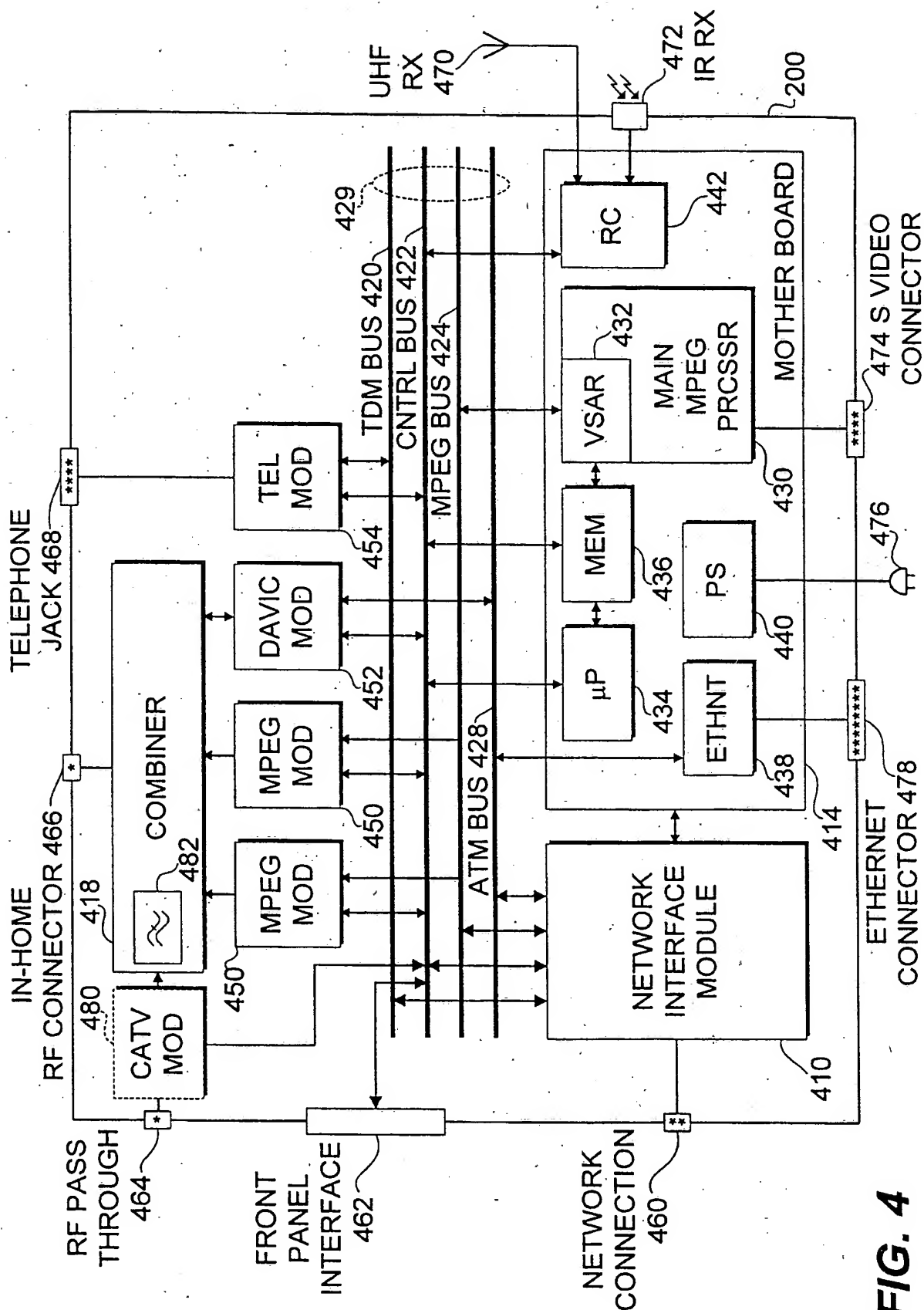
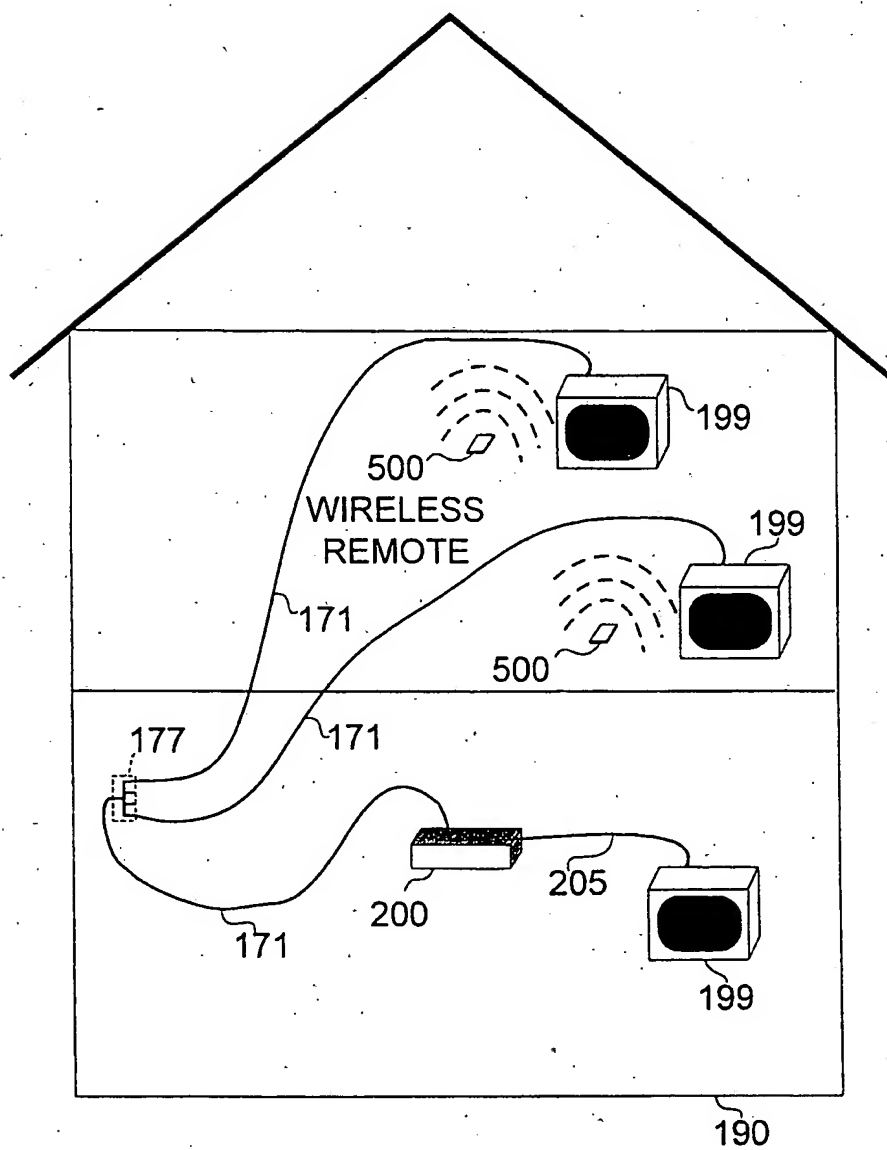
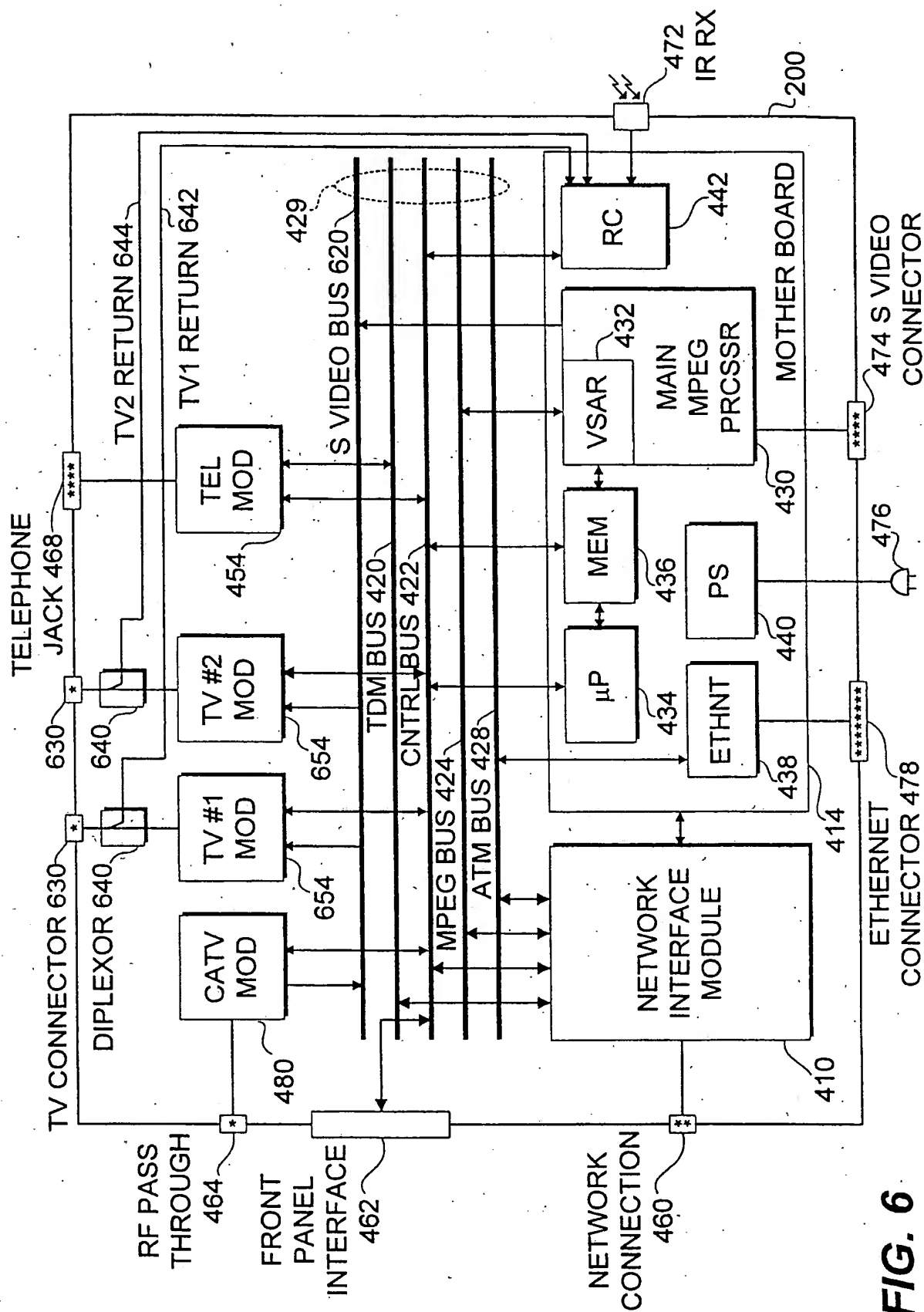


FIG. 4

5/7

**FIG. 5**







## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/03232

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 345/326, 327; 348/6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13; 455/3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,574,964 A (HAMLIN) 12 November 1996, see whole document.	1-7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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